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Draft plan of implementation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (paragraphs 1-15)

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[Draft plan of implementation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development]

I. Introduction

1. [Agreed] The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, provided the fundamental principles and the programme of action for achieving sustainable development. We strongly reaffirm our commitment to the Rio principles, the full implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21. We also commit ourselves to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and international agreements since 1992.

2. The present plan of implementation will further build on the achievements made since Rio and expedite the realization of the remaining goals. To this end, we commit ourselves to undertake concrete actions and measures at all levels and to enhance international cooperation **[bearing in mind the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities]**. These efforts will also promote the integration of the three components of sustainable development — economic development, social development and environmental protection — as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars. Poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development.

3. [Agreed] We recognize that the implementation of the outcomes of the Summit should benefit all, particularly women, youth, children and vulnerable groups. Furthermore, the implementation should involve all relevant actors through partnerships, especially between Governments of the North and South, on the one hand, and between Governments and major groups, on the other, to achieve the widely shared goals of sustainable development. As reflected in the Monterrey Consensus, such partnerships are key to pursuing sustainable development in a globalizing world.

4. [Agreed] Good governance within each country and at the international level is essential for sustainable development. At the domestic level, sound environmental, social and economic policies, democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people, the rule of law, anti-corruption measures, gender equality and an enabling environment for investment are the basis for sustainable development. As a result of globalization, external factors have become critical in determining the success or failure of developing countries in their national efforts. The gap between developed and developing countries points to the continued need for a dynamic and enabling international economic environment supportive of international cooperation, particularly in the areas of finance, technology transfer, debt and trade, and full and effective participation of developing countries in global decision-making, if the momentum for global progress towards sustainable development is to be maintained and increased.

5. Peace, security, stability **[and respect for human rights and cultural diversity]** are essential for achieving sustainable development and ensuring that sustainable development benefits all.

(Note: Paragraphs proposed as 5.bis, 5.ter and 5.quater were set aside for consultation)

II. Poverty eradication

6. [Agreed] Eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, particularly for developing countries. While each country has primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and poverty eradication, and while the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, concerted and concrete measures are required at all levels to enable developing countries to achieve their sustainable development goals as related to the internationally agreed poverty-related targets and goals, including those contained in Agenda 21, the relevant outcomes of other United Nations conferences and the United Nations Millennium Declaration. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than $1 a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and, by the same date, to halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water;

[(b) [Welcome favourably the proposal to] Establish a world solidarity fund for poverty eradication and the promotion of human development [in developing countries [by 2004]] pursuant to modalities [for voluntary contributions and other issues] to be determined by the General Assembly;]

OR

[(b.alt) Request the United Nations General Assembly to establish a world solidarity fund to eradicate poverty and to promote social and human development in the developing countries. The modalities related to funding will be determined by the General Assembly, while stressing the voluntary nature of the contributions and the need to avoid duplication of existing United Nations funds, and encouraging the role of the private sector and individual citizen relative to Governments in funding the endeavours;]

(c) [Agreed] Develop national programmes for sustainable development and local and community development, where appropriate within country-owned poverty reduction strategies, to promote the empowerment of people living in poverty and their organizations. These programmes should reflect their priorities and enable them to increase access to productive resources, public services and institutions, in particular land, water, employment opportunities, credit, education and health;

(d) Promote women's equal access to and full participation, on the basis of equality with men, in decision-making at all levels, mainstreaming gender perspectives in all policies and strategies, eliminating all forms of violence and discrimination against women, and improving the status, health and economic welfare of women and girls through full and equal access to economic opportunity, land, credit, education and health-care services;

(e) [Agreed] Deliver basic health services for all and reduce environmental health threats, taking into account the special needs of children and the linkages between poverty, health and environment, with provision of financial resources,

technical assistance and knowledge transfer to developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

(f) [Agreed] Ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and will have equal access to all levels of education;

(g) [Agreed] Provide access to agricultural resources for people living in poverty, especially women and indigenous communities, and promote, as appropriate, land tenure arrangements that recognize and protect indigenous and common property resource management systems;

[(h) Develop policies and ways and means to improve access by indigenous people and their communities to economic activities, and increase their employment through, where appropriate, such measures as training, technical assistance and credit facilities, taking into account that traditional and direct dependence on renewable resources and ecosystems, including sustainable harvesting, continues to be essential to the cultural, economic and physical well-being of indigenous people and their communities;]

(i) [Agreed] Build basic rural infrastructure, diversify the economy and improve transportation and access to markets, market information and credit for the rural poor to support sustainable agriculture and rural development;

(j) [Agreed] Transfer basic sustainable agricultural techniques and knowledge, including natural resource management, to small and medium-scale farmers, fishers and the rural poor, especially in developing countries, including through multi-stakeholder approaches and public-private partnerships aimed at increasing agriculture production and food security;

(k) [Agreed] Increase food availability and affordability, including through harvest and food technology and management, as well as equitable and efficient distribution systems, by promoting, for example, community-based partnerships linking urban and rural people and enterprises;

(l) Combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought and floods through such measures as improved use of climate and weather information and forecasts, early warning systems, land and natural resource management, agricultural practices and ecosystem conservation in order to reverse current trends and minimize degradation of land and water resources **[including [full support]/[through the provision of adequate and predictable financial resources] to implement [inter alia] the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa [as one of the prime tools for poverty eradication]]**;

(m) [Agreed] Increase access to sanitation to improve human health and reduce infant and child mortality, prioritizing water and sanitation in national sustainable development strategies and poverty reduction strategies where they exist.

7. **[Dramatically reduce]/[Halve by 2015]** the proportion of people lacking access to improved sanitation, while remaining sensitive to the needs of the poor and protecting the environment, through actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Develop and implement efficient household sanitation systems;

(b) [Agreed] Improve sanitation in public institutions, especially schools;

(c) [Agreed] Promote safe hygiene practices;

(d) [Agreed] Promote education and outreach focused on children, as agents of behavioural change;

(e) [Agreed] Promote affordable and socially and culturally acceptable technologies and practices;

(f) [Agreed] Develop innovative financing and partnership mechanisms;

(g) [Agreed] Integrate sanitation into water resources management strategies.

8. **[Launch an action programme]/[Take actions]** to improve access to reliable and affordable energy services for sustainable development sufficient to facilitate the achievement of the millennium development goals, including the goal of halving the proportion of people in poverty by 2015, and as a means to generate other important services that mitigate poverty, bearing in mind that access to energy facilitates the eradication of poverty. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services and resources, taking into account national specificities and circumstances, through various means, such as enhanced rural electrification and decentralized energy systems, increased use of renewables, and cleaner liquid and gaseous fuels and enhanced energy efficiency, by intensifying regional and international cooperation in support of national efforts, including through capacity-building, financial and technological assistance and innovative financing mechanisms, including at the micro and meso levels, recognizing the specific factors for providing access to the poor;

(b) [Agreed] Improve access to modern biomass technologies and fuelwood sources and supplies, and commercialize biomass operations, including the use of agricultural residues, in rural areas and where such practices are sustainable;

(c) [Agreed] Promote a sustainable use of biomass and, as appropriate, other renewable energies through improvement of current patterns of use, such as management of resources, more efficient use of fuelwood and new or improved products and technologies;

(d) Support the transition to the cleaner use of liquid and gaseous **[fossil]** fuels, where considered more environmentally sound, socially acceptable and cost-effective;]

(e) [Agreed] Develop national energy policies and regulatory frameworks that will help to create the necessary economic, social and institutional conditions in the energy sector to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services for sustainable development and poverty eradication in rural, peri-urban and urban areas;

(f) [Agreed] Enhance international and regional cooperation to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services, as an integral part of poverty reduction programmes, by facilitating the creation of enabling environments and addressing

capacity-building needs, with special attention to rural and isolated areas, as appropriate;

(g) [Agreed] Assist and facilitate on an accelerated basis, with the financial and technical assistance of developed countries, including through public-private partnerships, the access of the poor to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services, taking into account the instrumental role of developing national policies on energy for sustainable development, bearing in mind that in developing countries sharp increases in energy services are required to improve the standards of living of their populations and that energy services have positive impacts on poverty eradication and improve standards of living.

9. [Agreed] Strengthen the contribution of industrial development to poverty eradication and sustainable natural resource management. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Provide assistance and mobilize resources to enhance industrial productivity and competitiveness as well as industrial development in developing countries, including the transfer of environmentally sound technologies on preferential terms as mutually agreed;

[(b) Provide assistance to increase income-generating employment opportunities, respecting International Labour Organization (ILO) core labour standards;]

(c) [Agreed] Promote the development of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, including by means of training, education and skill enhancement, with a special focus on agro-industry as a provider of livelihoods for rural communities;

(d) [Agreed] Provide financial and technological support, as appropriate, to rural communities of developing countries to enable them to benefit from safe and sustainable livelihood opportunities in small-scale mining ventures;

(e) [Agreed] Provide support to developing countries for the development of safe low-cost technologies that provide or conserve fuel for cooking and water heating;

(f) [Agreed] Provide support for natural resource management for creating sustainable livelihoods for the poor.

10. [Agreed] By 2020, achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, as proposed in the "Cities without slums" initiative. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Improve access to land and property, to adequate shelter and to basic services for the urban and rural poor, with special attention to female heads of household;

(b) [Agreed] Use low-cost and sustainable materials and appropriate technologies for the construction of adequate and secure housing for the poor, with financial and technological assistance to developing countries, taking into account their culture, climate, specific social conditions and vulnerability to natural disasters;

(c) [Agreed] Increase decent employment, credit and income for the urban poor, through appropriate national policies, promoting equal opportunities for women and men;

(d) [Agreed] Remove unnecessary regulatory and other obstacles for microenterprises and the informal sector;

(e) [Agreed] Support local authorities in elaborating slum upgrading programmes within the framework of urban development plans and facilitate access, particularly for the poor, to information on housing legislation.

[10.bis Take immediate and effective measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour as defined in ILO Convention No. 182, and elaborate and implement strategies for the elimination of child labour that is contrary to accepted international standards.]

[10.ter Promote international cooperation to assist developing countries, upon request, in addressing child labour and its root causes, inter alia, through social and economic policies aimed at poverty conditions, while stressing that labour standards should not be used for protectionist trade purposes.]

III. Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production

11. Fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development. All countries should promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead and with all countries benefiting from the process **[consistent, inter alia, with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities].** Governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector and all major groups should play an active role in changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns. This would include the actions at all levels set out below.

12. [Develop a 10-year work programme **by 2004** for] improving [resource] efficiency **[and sustainability][in the use of resources and production processes, while reducing resource degradation, pollution and waste, as well as wasteful and unsustainable consumption, with developed countries taking the lead and taking into account the development needs and individual development capabilities of developing countries]** in order to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems, while reducing resource degradation. The work programme should **[encompass]/[also include] [the provision of financial resources and the transfer of technology and capacity-building to developing countries, as well as national]** indicators for measuring progress, **[as appropriate] [and the use of]/[using]** environmental impact assessment procedures, bearing in mind that standards applied by some countries may be inappropriate for others and of unwarranted economic and social cost to other countries, in particular developing countries. This would include actions at all levels to:

OR

12.alt **[Develop a ten-year work programme for]/[Accelerate the shift towards]** sustainable consumption and production to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems by **[de-coupling]/[breaking the link between] economic growth [from]/[and] environmental degradation through]** improving the efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources and production processes, and reducing resource degradation, pollution and waste **[[per unit of output] aiming at sustainable consumption and an overall reduction in pollution and waste]**. All countries should take action, with developing countries taking the lead, taking into account the development needs and capabilities of developing countries. This **[programme]** would require the following actions **[at all levels]** to:

(a) Identify **[goals]/[specific activities]**, tools, measures and monitoring and assessment mechanisms, including national indicators for measuring progress **[bearing in mind that standards applied by some countries may be inappropriate and of unwarranted economic and social cost to other countries, in particular developing countries]**;

(b) [Agreed] Adopt and implement policies and measures aimed at promoting sustainable patterns of production and consumption, applying, inter alia, the polluter-pays principle described in Principle 16 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;

(c) Develop production and consumption policies **[using a life-cycle approach]** to improve the products and services provided, while reducing environmental and health impacts;

OR

[(c.alt) Develop production and consumption policies to measurably improve the efficiency and productivity of energy, water and materials and reduce the levels of pollution and waste per unit of output;]

(d) [Agreed] Develop awareness-raising programmes on the importance of sustainable production and consumption patterns, particularly among youth and the relevant segments in all countries, especially in developed countries, through, inter alia, education, public and consumer information, advertising and other media, taking into account local, national and regional cultural values;

(e) Develop **[voluntary]** effective, transparent, verifiable, non-misleading and non-discriminatory consumer information tools **[such as voluntary eco-labelling]** to provide information relating to sustainable production and consumption **[ensuring that they are not used as disguised trade barriers]**;

OR

(e.alt) Develop and adopt, on a voluntary basis, effective, transparent, verifiable, non-misleading and non-discriminatory consumer information tools to provide information relating to sustainable consumption and production, including human health and safety aspects. These tools should not be used as disguised trade barriers [In addition, eco-labelling should be developed and implemented in an open and participatory manner [and should be voluntary]] [Action should be taken to assess and improve such tools in order to minimize any adverse effects they may have on the sustainable development of other countries, especially developing countries];

(f) Increase eco-efficiency, with financial support from all sources, where mutually agreed, for capacity-building, technology transfer and exchange of technology with developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in cooperation with relevant international organizations;

[(g)/13] [Agreed] Increase investment in cleaner production and eco-efficiency in all countries through, inter alia, incentives and support schemes and policies directed at establishing appropriate regulatory, financial and legal frameworks; [This would include actions at all levels to:]

[(h)/(a)] [Agreed] Establish and support cleaner production programmes and centres and more efficient production methods by providing, inter alia, incentives and capacity-building to assist enterprises especially small and medium-sized enterprises, and particularly in developing countries, in improving productivity and sustainable development;

[(i)/(b)] Provide incentives for investment in cleaner production and eco-efficiency in all countries, such as state-financed loans, venture capital, technical assistance and training programmes for small and medium-sized companies, **[while avoiding trade-distorting measures inconsistent with World Trade Organization (WTO) rules]**;

[(j)/(c)] [Agreed] Collect and disseminate information on cost-effective examples in cleaner production, eco-efficiency and environmental management, and promote the exchange of best practices and know-how on environmentally sound technologies between public and private institutions;

[(k)/(d)] [Agreed] Provide training programmes to small and medium-sized enterprises on the use of information and communication technologies.

13. [Agreed] Integrate the issue of production and consumption patterns into sustainable development policies, programmes and strategies, including, where applicable, into poverty reduction strategies.

14. [Agreed] Enhance corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Encourage industry to improve social and environmental performance through voluntary initiatives, including environmental management systems, codes of conduct, certification and public reporting on environmental and social issues, taking into account such initiatives as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards and Global Reporting Initiative guidelines on sustainability reporting, bearing in mind principle 11 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;

(b) [Agreed] Encourage dialogue between enterprises and the communities in which they operate and other stakeholders;

(c) [Agreed] Encourage financial institutions to incorporate sustainable development considerations into their decision-making processes;

(d) [Agreed] Develop workplace-based partnerships and programmes, including training and education programmes.

15. [Agreed] Encourage relevant authorities at all levels to take sustainable development considerations into account in decision-making, including on national

and local development planning, investment in infrastructure, business development and public procurement. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Provide support for the development of sustainable development strategies and programmes, including in decision-making on investment in infrastructure and business development;

(b) [Agreed] Continue to promote the internalisation of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments, taking into account the approach that the polluter should, in principle, bear the costs of pollution, with due regard to the public interest and without distorting international trade and investment;

[(c) [Reduce and eliminate]/[phase out] environmentally harmful and trade-distorting subsidies that inhibit sustainable consumption and production patterns in developed countries [taking fully into account national characteristics and capabilities and level of development];]

(d) [Agreed] Promote public procurement policies that encourage development and diffusion of environmentally sound goods and services;

(e) [Agreed] Provide capacity-building and training to assist relevant authorities with regard to the implementation of the initiatives listed in the present paragraph.

[(f) Use environmental impact assessment procedures;]

16. Call upon Governments, as well as relevant regional and international organizations and other relevant stakeholders, to implement, taking into account national and regional specificities and circumstances, **[inter alia]** the recommendations and conclusions of the Commission on Sustainable Development concerning energy for sustainable development adopted at its ninth session, including the issues and options set out below **[bearing in mind that in view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities]**. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Take further action to mobilize the provision of financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and the diffusion of environmentally sound technologies according to the recommendations and conclusions of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its ninth session, in its decision 9/1 on energy for sustainable development, section A, paragraph 3, and Section D, paragraph 30;

(b) [Agreed] Integrate energy considerations, including energy efficiency, affordability and accessibility, into socio-economic programmes, especially into policies of major energy-consuming sectors, and into the planning, operation and maintenance of long-lived energy consuming infrastructures, such as the public sector, transport, industry, agriculture, urban land use, tourism and construction sectors;

[(c) Develop and disseminate alternative energy technologies with the aim of giving a greater share of the energy mix to [as appropriate] renewable energies, improving energy efficiency and greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies;]

[(d) Combine, as appropriate, the increased use of renewable energy resources, more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including [as appropriate] advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources, which could meet the growing need for energy services in the longer term to achieve sustainable development;]

[(e) [Diversify energy supply by developing cleaner, more efficient and innovative fossil fuel technologies, and promote the increase of the share of [non-hydro]/[new] renewable energy sources [by at least 2 per cent]/[with the objective of increasing the global share to at least 15 per cent of total primary energy supply by 2010.] [To achieve this all countries should adopt and implement ambitious national goals.] [For industrialized countries, these goals should aim at an increase in the share of renewable energy sources of total primary energy supply by at least 2 percentage points of total energy supply by 2010 relative to 2000]/[to at least 5 per cent of total primary energy supply] [by 2010]. at the global level by 2010. To achieve this, all countries should adopt and implement specific national goals];]

(f) [Agreed] Support efforts, including through provision of financial and technical assistance to developing countries, with the involvement of the private sector, to reduce flaring and venting of gas associated with crude oil production;

(g) [Agreed] Develop and utilize indigenous energy sources and infrastructures for various local uses and promote rural community participation, including local Agenda 21 groups, with the support of the international community, in developing and utilizing renewable energy technologies to meet their daily energy needs to find simple and local solutions;

(h) [Agreed] Establish domestic programmes for energy efficiency, including, as appropriate, by accelerating the deployment of energy efficiency technologies, with the necessary support of the international community;

(i) [Agreed] Accelerate the development, dissemination and deployment of affordable and cleaner energy efficiency and energy conservation technologies, as well as the transfer of such technologies, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed;

(j) [Agreed] Recommend that international financial institutions and other agencies' policies support developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, in their own efforts to establish policy and regulatory frameworks which create a level playing field between the following: renewable energy, energy efficiency, advanced energy technologies including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, centralized, distributed and decentralized energy systems;

(k) Promote increased research and development in the field of various energy technologies, including, **[as appropriate]** renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, both nationally and through international collaboration; strengthen national and regional research and development institutions/centres on reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy for sustainable development;

(l) [Agreed] Promote networking between centres of excellence on energy for sustainable development, including regional networks, by linking competent centres on energy technologies for sustainable development that could support and promote efforts at capacity-building and technology transfer activities, particularly of developing countries, as well as serve as information clearing houses;

(m) [Agreed] Promote education to provide information for both men and women about available energy sources and technologies;

(n) Utilize financial instruments and mechanisms, in particular the Global Environment Facility (GEF), within its mandate, to provide financial resources to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and the small island developing States among them, to meet their capacity needs for training, technical know-how and strengthening national institutions in reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy **[including [as appropriate] promoting energy efficiency and conservation, renewable energy and advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies]**;

(o) [Agreed] Support efforts to improve the functioning of and transparency and information concerning energy markets with respect to both supply and demand, with the aim of achieving greater stability and predictability and to ensure consumer access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services;

(p) [Agreed] Policies to reduce market distortions would promote energy systems compatible with sustainable development through the use of improved market signals and by removing market distortions, including restructuring taxation and phasing out harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, with such policies taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries with the aim of minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development;

[(p.bis) Adopt, at the national level, policies leading to timetables for progressively phasing out energy subsidies which inhibit sustainable development. Developed countries should lead the way and, subject to a satisfactory review in 2007, they could be followed progressively by developing countries;]

(q) [Agreed] Governments are encouraged to improve the functioning of national energy markets in such a way that they support sustainable development, overcome market barriers and improve accessibility, taking fully into account that such policies should be decided by each country, and that its own characteristics and capabilities and level of development should be considered, especially as reflected in national sustainable development strategies, where they exist;

(r) [Agreed] Strengthen national and regional energy institutions or arrangements for enhancing regional and international cooperation on energy for sustainable development, in particular to assist developing countries in their domestic efforts to provide reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services to all sections of their populations;

(s) **[Develop action-oriented recommendations on energy for sustainable development containing proposals for implementation]/[Countries are urged to develop and implement actions within the framework of the ninth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, including through public-private partnerships]**, taking into account the different circumstances of countries, based on lessons learned by Governments, international institutions and stakeholders and including business and industry **[in particular]** in the field of access to energy **[including, as appropriate, renewable energy and energy-efficiency]** and advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies;

(t) Promote **[coordination and]** cooperation between international institutions and bodies dealing with different aspects of energy for sustainable development through **[a division of labour based on comparative advantage within their respective mandate]** strengthening, as appropriate, **[of] [and to coordinate]** regional and national activities, and promote education and capacity-building regarding energy for sustainable development;

(u) [Agreed] Strengthen and facilitate, as appropriate, regional cooperation arrangements for promoting cross-border energy trade, including the interconnection of electricity grids and oil and natural gas pipelines;

(v) [Agreed] Strengthen and, where appropriate, facilitate dialogue forums among regional, national and international producers and consumers of energy;

[(w) Promote partnership cooperation at all levels, including public private partnerships, to implement the programme of action and the key issues identified in decision 9/1 of the Commission on Sustainable Development,] by facilitating the development of innovative voluntary partnerships within the context of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to promote reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound, energy efficient, renewable and advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies [taking into consideration, inter alia, "A guide to potential partnerships on energy for sustainable development"]].

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17. [Agreed] Promote an integrated approach to policy-making at the national, regional and local levels for transport services and systems to promote sustainable development, including policies and planning for land use, infrastructure, public transport systems and goods delivery networks, with a view to providing safe, affordable and efficient transportation, increasing energy efficiency, reducing pollution, reducing congestion, reducing adverse health effects and limiting urban sprawl, taking into account national priorities and circumstances. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Implement transport strategies for sustainable development, reflecting specific regional, national and local conditions, so as to improve the affordability, efficiency and convenience of transportation, as well as improving urban air quality and health, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions **[including through the development by [all, in particular] developed countries of environmentally friendly and fuel efficient vehicles]**;

(b) [Agreed] Promote investment and partnerships for the development of sustainable, energy efficient multi-modal transportation systems, including public mass transportation systems and better transportation systems in rural areas, with technical and financial assistance for developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

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18. [Agreed] Prevent and minimize waste and maximize reuse, recycling and use of environmentally friendly alternative materials, with the participation of government authorities and all stakeholders, in order to minimize adverse effects on the environment and improve resource efficiency, with financial, technical and other assistance for developing countries. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Develop waste management systems, with highest priorities placed on waste prevention and minimization, reuse and recycling, and environmentally sound disposal facilities, including technology to recapture the energy contained in waste, and encourage small-scale waste-recycling initiatives that support urban and rural waste management and provide income-generating opportunities, with international support for developing countries;

(b) [Agreed] Promote waste prevention and minimization by encouraging production of reusable consumer goods and biodegradable products and developing the infrastructure required.

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19. Renew the commitment to sound management of [**toxic**]/[**hazardous**]/[**toxic or hazardous**] chemicals throughout their life cycle and hazardous wastes for sustainable development for the protection of human health and the environment, [**inter alia, aiming to ensure** [**by 2020**] **that chemicals are used and produced in ways that do not lead to significant adverse effects on human health and the environment**] [**based on**] [**sound science, risk assessment and risk management**] [**bearing in mind**]/[,] [**the precautionary approach as set out in principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and other international instruments**]/[**the precautionary principle**]. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Promote the ratification and implementation of relevant international instruments on chemicals and hazardous waste, including the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade [**so that it can enter into force**] [**by 2003**] and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants [**so that it can enter into force**] [**by 2004**] and encourage and improve coordination as well as supporting developing countries in their implementation;

(b) Further develop a strategic approach to international chemicals management based on the Bahia Declaration and Priorities for Action beyond 2000 of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS)[**by 2005**]/[**in a timely fashion**], and urge that the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), IFCS, other international organizations dealing with chemical management and other relevant international organizations and actors closely cooperate in this regard, as appropriate;

(c) [Agreed] Encourage countries to implement the new globally harmonized system for the classification and labelling of chemicals as soon as possible with a view to having the system fully operational by 2008;

(d) [Agreed] Encourage partnerships to promote activities aimed at enhancing environmentally sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes, implementing multilateral environmental agreements, raising awareness of issues relating to chemicals and hazardous waste, and encouraging the collection and use of additional scientific data;

(e) [Agreed] Promote efforts to prevent international illegal trafficking of hazardous chemicals and hazardous wastes and to prevent damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes in a manner consistent with obligations under relevant international instruments such as the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal;

(f) [Agreed] Support developing countries in strengthening their capacity for the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes by providing technical and financial assistance;

(g) [Agreed] Encourage development of coherent and integrated information on chemicals, such as through national pollutant release and transfer registers;

[(h) Promote further reduction of risks posed by heavy metals and consider the possibility of addressing heavy metals in an international [legal] instrument;]

OR

[(h.alt) Promote reduction of the risks posed by heavy metals that are harmful to human health and the environment, including through a review of relevant studies, such as the UNEP global assessment of mercury and its compounds for the purpose of determining what international response [if any] is appropriate [Such a response, if necessary, could include the possibility of an international legal instrument];]

[(i) Phasing out lead in gasoline by 2005.]